United Nations

A/HRC/30/NGO/1

General Assembly

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1 September 2015

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Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Written statement* submitted by the World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[27 July 2015]

* This written statement is issued, unedited, in the language(s) received from the submitting non-governmental organization(s).

GE.15-14750(E)

Please recycle

Right to self determination of people of Jammu Kashmir

The ratification of the United Nations Charter in 1945 at the end of World War II placed the right of self-determination into the framework of international law and diplomacy.

United Nations charter Chapter 1, Article 1, part 2 states that purpose of the UN Charter is: "To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace. Article 1 in both the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) reads: "All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development. "

The United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights article 15 states that everyone has the right to a nationality and that no one should be arbitrarily deprived of a nationality or denied the right to change nationality.

The International Court of Justice refers to the right to self-determination as a right held by people rather than a right held by governments alone. . The right to self-determination is indisputably a norm of jus cogens. Jus cogens norms are the highest rules of international law and they must be strictly obeyed at all times. Both the International Court of Justice and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States have ruled on cases in a way that supports the view that the principle of self-determination also has the legal status of erga omnes. The term "erga omnes" means "flowing to all." Accordingly, ergas omnes obligations of a State are owed to the international community as a whole: when a principle achieves the status of erga omnes the rest of the international community is under a mandatory duty to respect it in all circumstances in their relations with each other.

People of Jammu Kashmir were promised right to self determination by no less an authority than United Nations security council in its resolutions 47 (1948) of 21 April 1948, 51 (1948) of 3 June 1948 and 80 (1950) of 14 March 1950 and the UNCIP resolutions of 13 August 1948 and 5 January 1949, that the final disposition of the State of Jammu and Kashmir will be made in accordance with the will of the people expressed through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite conducted under the auspices of the United Nations. These resolutions were agreed upon by the parties to dispute namely India and Pakistan.

Denial of right to self determination to People of Jammu Kashmir by worlds so called largest democracy has lead to a regime of human rights violation. India is unwilling to allow the people of Kashmir to express their wishes freely and democratically. A democracy that is shy of allowing the people to exercise the right to self-determination is a contradiction in terms.

Even after 68 years after the United Nations Security Council called for plebiscite, India continues to maintain its hold over occupied Jammu Kashmir by force and fraud. Over seven hundred thousand strong army is engaged in gross and systematic human rights violations. During last 25years over one hundred thousand people of all ages and sex have been killed, over 10,000 Kashmir Youth have been subjected to enforced disappearances and thousand incarcerated. Torture, harassment, arbitrary detentions and custodial killings are endemic. Rape has been systematically used as an instrument of War. Peaceful protest and peaceful assemblies of people are being met with brute force. The political leaders of resistance movement are often put under house arrest or detained under notorious legislation called Jammu Kashmir public safety act (JKPSA). Armed forced are provided blanket impunity by the enactment of another draconian law called Jammu Kashmir Armed Forces Special Powers Act of 1990 JK(AFSPA). The armed forces are given the powers up to shoot o kill.

To understand this regime of blanket immunity enjoyed by the forces and its drastic fallout in Kashmir, a recently released study Alleged Perpetrators: Stories of Impunity in J&K by the International People's Tribunal on Human Rights and Justice in Indian-Administered Kashmir (IPTK) and the Association of Parents of Disappeared Persons (APDP) is insightful. By naming the alleged perpetrators of human rights violations in J&K, the report emphasizes the context of entrenched impunity within which the Indian security forces, including the local police, continue to operate in the region. A series of news reports by various international and local human rights organizations, including the

Amnesty International, United States department report have outlined the constant state of exception of J&K, where phrases like the "rule of law", "accountability", "and judicial process", or "human rights" have no meaning.

The report Alleged perpetrators has documented 214 cases to establish how J&K continues to operate in a constant state of exception under various emergency laws that have severe consequences for the local population, most notoriously an almost complete doing away with fundamental guarantees including the right to life, and freedom of speech and expression.

70 page report of Amnesty International, "Denied; Failure in accountability for human rights violations by the security forces personnel's in Jammu Kashmir." documents obstacles to justice for victims of human rights violations existing in both law and practice in Jammu and Kashmir, and shows how the government's response to reports of human rights violations has failed to deliver justice for several victims and families. It focuses on the culture of impunity that pervades in Kashmir because of the enactment of the draconian law Armed forces Special powers act. In its report Amnesty International India analyzed government and legal documents related to over 100 cases of human rights violations committed between 1990 and 2013, and interviewed families of victims, their lawyers, journalists, academics, civil society activists, and state and central authorities.

On 19 June, 2015 Special Rapporteur presented a fallow up report to the United Nations Human Rights Council. This report exposes Indian arrogance and its non seriousness towards the United Nations human rights mandate holders. Special Rapporteur notes that India has taken few steps but those too hare lingering in legislative bodies. This report also focuses on the failure of India in preventing extrajudicial killings and to ensure accountability. It further says, often guidelines provided by the courts or the National Human Rights Commission and recommendations by commissions of inquiry remain on paper with little or no implementation on the ground. Impunity continues to prevail with various legislative provisions and practices that hinder full and proper accountability. The result is that vulnerable persons, including women, marginalized communities, human rights defenders, victims and witnesses, continue to remain at risk of violence, often resulting in death. Special Rapporteur also noted the disproportionate use of force by law enforcing agencies which often becomes the cause of death during demonstrations and makes a special reference to use of forces against demonstrators in Jammu Kashmir.

US state department report raises questions of the restrictions on the freedom of assembly and association and press in Indian occupied Kashmir and documents incidents when state uses arbitrary detentions, house arrests and imposition of curfew and other restrictions to restrict the freedom of movement of the leaders of the political decent.

The Public Safety Act, which applies only in Jammu and Kashmir, permits state authorities to detain persons without charge or judicial review for as long as two years without visitation from family members. Detainees are allowed access to a lawyer during interrogation, but police in Jammu and Kashmir routinely employed arbitrary detention and denied detainees, particularly the destitute, access to lawyers and medical attention.

The common finding in all the three reports in that the lax of accountability and enactment of draconian laws facilitates human rights violations. These reports recommend that India should repeal all those laws which are in contravention to international standards and establish a mechanism of accountability so that all those are brought to just who are responsible for heinous crimes

The UN has a direct role and responsibility to safe guard the rights of the people of Jammu Kashmir and enables the people of Jammu and Kashmir to exercise their right to self-determination. Therefore this organization calls on United Nations Human Rights council; a) to impress upon government of India to put an end to abuses of human rights, b) To start an impartial investigation to all human rights violations, including cases of enforced disappearance, extrajudicial killings and rape to bring all the perpetrators to justice. C) Repeal all draconian laws that facilitate human rights violations and provide impunity to armed forces. D) To create a conducive atmosphere for the implementation of UN resolutions to enable people of Jammu Kashmir to exercise their right to self-determination. In conclusion UN must discharge this responsibility and India and Pakistan must implement the UN Security Council resolutions in accordance with article 25 of the U.N. Charter.

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Human Rights Council
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Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Written statement* submitted by the Prahar, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[27 August 2015]

* This written statement is issued, unedited, in the language(s) received from the submitting non-governmental organization(s).

GE.15-14752(F)

Please recycle

Desecration against Assamese Kingdom

Each and every human being is entitling to all rights. For human existence human rights are fundamental. But history attaches the fact that, almost in all societies of the world, human rights are condemned. There are plethoras of cases about violation of human rights in different forms. One major party in human rights violation is the state itself. The state or Government may promulgate such laws which breach upon individual's autonomy; they do so because they believe that it is necessary eliminate all opposition and in order to maintain power. The rulers mostly subjugate people and do not grant their due human rights.

In India, the Assamese community has been facing critical identity crisis for several decades. Long ago, the North Eastern region of India was known as Pragjyotishpur which later came to be known as Kamarupa. In the medieval period Haria or Haridas Mandal started the powerful Koch dynasty in and around the Goalpara District of Assam. Known as Koch Behar ruled by the Koch kings, it was a Princely state till 20th August 1949. The last king of Koch Behar relinquished his power, authority, and jurisdiction of the state to the newly formed Government of India. Ultimately, this Princely Royal State was transferred and merged with the newly created province of West Bengal in 1950.

The acts and agreements show that all administrative powers and jurisdictions were actually transferred to some so called intellectuals and leaders only at the time of independence of India, not to the people at large. Most of these leaders belonged to high caste. They always demanded the highest position and status in the society. The agreements which were amended by these leaders for Koch behar, were totally against for the dignity of Assamese people, particularly for the people of Koch Rajbangshi community who were habitants of Koch Behar from a long time. These people had been suffering from severe human rights violation when the beautiful Rangpur district was handed over to erstwhile East Pakistan, when Koch Behar was merged with West Bengal which was like a sacred temple for the Assamese Community.

Srimanta Sankaradeva, the father of Assamese people was the first dramatist of the World to use drop-scene and to use this medium for proselytising. He was the founder as well as prime exponent of the Vaishnavite movement in the eastern part of India. This Great Saint had spent many years of his life in Koch Behar. He took his last breath too at Bheladonga in the capital of Koch kingdom, Koch Behar. Madhupur Than near Koch Behar carries that heritage till now. So Madhupur Than, also known as Madhupur Sattra has always been significant to the Assamese people. This holy place holds an important place in the heart and mind of believers.

But according to some agreement this historic place was transferred to West Bengal at the time of independence. The Koch king had earlier donated approximate 700 bighas of lands to Madhupur Sattra. But most part of these land have been encroached by people and now only 17 Bigha land remain with the Sattra. With the transfer of power, from Assam to West Bengal, Assam has lost its heritage. Most significantly, three kilometres of road connecting the trunk road with Madhupur Sattra still has to be maintained by Assam Government although it is part of West Bengal. At the time of merger an unofficial public Vote was taken among the people about whether they wanted to be part of West Bengal or Assam. The verdict was categorically for Assam, but it was denied. From that time of merger, these peoples have been deprived culturally and socially. Their identity is at stake. Their rights are ignored. They were forced to accept another culture, language and ethnicity. Thus they suffered from an Identity Crisis. They cannot carry on their own traditions and customs to their descendants. These peoples are excluded from the society's decision making process.

There is likely to be great social unrest. But these people of this vulnerable group of Koch Bihar deposed from their own language and culture. They were humiliated and threatened to take another language and culture. The customs and tradition that the people of the community follow, the festival they celebrate, the kind of clothing they wear, the food they it, and most importantly the cultural values they adhere to, bind them together. This is golden bond that ties every human of a community. But this golden thread of Greater Assamese society mainly Koch Rajbongshi Community has been broken. They are searching their identity in the sand of time.

So we deem it necessary that pre-independence status is restored and the Koch Behar returned to Assam. It is our humble appeal to all Government authorities of the World not to amend and request to break all such treaties, acts and agreements which put diminish the existence of human lives, which could be cause of vanishing of ethnic culture and traditions. We appeal to the international community and Government of India to give back the historic treasures to Assam. May it will be the first burning example in the history of mankind so which through this demoralize people again live with their own culture, heritage and ethnicity.

United Nations A/HRC/30/NGO/3

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Universal Periodic Review

Written statement* submitted by the Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[06 August 2015]

* This written statement is issued, unedited, in the language(s) received from the submitting non-governmental organization(s).

GE.15-14754(E)

Please recycle

The universal periodic review on Lebanon in Geneva
The government did not dialogue of civil society

In November 2, 2015 Human Rights Council will held the second UPR session in Geneva, on the issue of the human rights situation in Lebanon to discuss the Lebanese government report of the Council and implement the recommendations of the first session.
KRC submitted a report to the Human Rights Council calling on the Lebanese government the following recommendations:

At the level of the prison:

•The establishment of national preventive mechanism to prevent torture and lack of integrated National Plan for Human Rights
•Amending national legislation to harmonize the definition of torture in local laws.
•Provide initial and periodic report to the Committee against Torture after a delay of 15 years.
•declare a state of emergency judicial and put an end to the arrest of the reserve.
•The implementation of Article 14 of the Convention against Torture rehabilitation and compensation to prisoners
•Documenting the physical and psychological evidence of torture.
•Creation of an independent complaints mechanism.
•Determine the period of time to put the prison under the supervision of the Ministry of Justice
•Deployment of the Lebanese government's report on the Committee against Torture Report

On the issue of missing persons:

•Ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances
•Decree approving the National Commission to investigate the fate of missing an initial step towards a modern law sophisticated.
•Families of the missing victims of torture and consider their inclusion of Article 14 of the Convention against Torture.
• Implement the recommendations of March 2011 and the adoption of the most important civil law unified personal status law and democratic election to and the abolition of political and granting citizenship to the children of women married to foreigners and give the civil and human rights of Palestinian refugees, etc ...

Conclusions:

We believe that the Lebanese government approval, despite the recommendations of the UPR and the preparation of some of the projects to combat torture, but failed for the following reasons:

.1did not establish a formal process of a device or mechanism to follow up on the recommendations and reporting.
.2did not put the calendar time for implementation.
.3did not organize a serious dialogue with civil society organizations, both during the preparation of the first national report of 2010 or the second national report 2015 and thus contrary to the universal periodic review criteria.
National Reports to the Lebanese government prepared independently of the stakeholders do not believe that dialogue is required national dialogue.
It is true that Lebanon is facing a very difficult challenges of turning sometimes without fulfilling its obligations, but cannot be convinced that the circumstances make Lebanon delayed 15 years or 19 years for reporting to the United Nations!!

Even all the blame on the Lebanese government, the international community has a responsibility also by leaving Lebanon alone flops in a sea of Syrian displacement without the active assistance to help the displaced and did not initiate various foreign governments over the past four years to help Lebanon to implement the key recommendations as we as civil society we fail to follow recommendations with successive governments recommendations as part of a national coalition of civil coherent.

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Human Rights Council
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Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Written statement* submitted by the Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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GE.15-14756(E)

Please recycle

Statement of lawyers office about murder of Gunay Ozarslan

In the attack by the terrorist organization ISIL in Sanliurfa/Suruc on 20th July 2015, 32 people were killed. Instead of giving account of the massacre, the responsible organized "security" meetings under the title "struggle against terrorism" and started a war against those who demand justice for the people, against the revolutionaries.

This time the curtain for the war against the people was the struggle against ISIL.
One day after the "security" meeting at the Cankaya Palace, which was held under the presidency of Prime Minister Ahmet Davutoglu on 23rd July 2015, they started to raise terror towards the people.
Around 300 people were arrested during the raids in 13 cities of Turkey, which were directed against the people and revolutionaries. 5000 police forces joined the "terrorizing operations" in Istanbul.

GUNAY OZARSLAN KILLED AS RESULT OF A POLICE EXECUTION
He is a revolutionary, which struggles for bread, justice and freedom for our people.
The statements, that she'd be "suicide bomber" are only for covering the massacre and a total lie.
The crime of killing Günay ÖZARSLAN was raised by preventing the lawyers to enter the scene of crime despite of their demand in front of all organs.
Without fail the lawyers had to join this crime scene investigation, in which the state prosecutor took part, as well.
Forasmuch in an incident, where the perpetrator was the police, the proofs aren't saving at all. Further, investigations regarding a person, which was killed by the police can't be done by the police itself.
For in that case, the danger of suppression of evidence to protect the institution and ones colleagues is very strong. Even in many cases this was happening.
The suppression of evidence in the murder case of Festus Okey and Ali Ismail Korkmaz, which was issued in separate trials, are exemplary for it in the close history. As soon as our lawyer colleagues heard, that the assassinated person is our client, with the demand of her family, they immediately went to the house, were the execution had taken place.

They reported following:
"The streets were closed by the police, they didn't let us in. We told them to call the prosecutor or one of their bosses. But they said 'We informed them, wait'. Neither the prosecutor nor the police chief came to us. They gave neither a single statement to us nor to the older sister of Gunay. The police of a country, whose borders are full of holes, didn't let the lawyers enter the streets of the country. That's all they can do. We started a sit-in protest. Meanwhile a ambulance left the scene. We held speeches. People started to gather. We got more and shouted slogans. 3 hours later the police moved away. Immediately we went in the house. Meanwhile the family also came back to their house. The police took their testimony and released them.

According to the explanation of the owner of the house, in which the execution took place, the family who lives there wanted to open the door, but the police forces directly began to break the door with a battering ram.
Our client Gunay Ozarslan is alleged to have said to the family 'I don't want you to be harmed. I won't surrender'. The police then are alleged to have broken up the door and went in. Gunay is alleged to have said that she won't surrender and went back to the living room. The house owner is alleged to have implored to the police 'I will give her to you, let her'. The mother of the family is alleged to have tried to convince Gunay, but she said 'I won't surrender', warned the family 'I don't want that you get harmed' and went next to the window. There she is alleged to have shouted the slogan 'You won't be able to make me surrender!' The police are alleged to have directly opened the fire and killed our client Gunay Ozarslan.

As execution and suppression of evidence was not enough, the violation of law now continues by not handing over the dead body to the family and lawyers. The injustice has turned to immorality.
Though the prosecution ordered to hand over the body to the family, the police behave as aggressive, even ignoring this order.
The state has no right to appropriate the health or body of a person. Even in the bourgeois law, the body of a person is only belonging to that person. And after losing one's life the family decides what to with the dead body. As long as a person is alive, it can take some decisions regarding his body and write that to the testament. But the measurement we

lived today is such a reckless, they even try to take revenge from the dead body of Gunay Özaslan and decide not to give it to her family or not to bury her at the place they wish to. This example of maneaters, which has no place in any religion or culture, has become a privilege of the police of the AKP and its justice.
Well, what is the political meaning of all those proceedings, which do not find explanation in the law order?

Whenever they talk about security in a state summit, we know that they have already given the death sentence for the people and the revolutionaries. We also know that security for the state means death and massacre for the people; freedom for the people means death to a fascist state.
Within this class reality „there's no middle way, no reconciliation, no peace, and no condition".
This is not our will, our analysis, but the objective reality. The AKP government has started a new wave of attack against the people to protect its fascist power. It carried the war against the people to a higher level. As the historical struggle experiences against fascism taught „It is not possible to come to an agreement or to make peace with fascism; fascism means hostility to the people and has to be destroyed".

Even when they base on the word of Nazi Goebbels, who said 'Tell such a big lie, that no one would have the courage to counter it', and try to establish plot theories, they won't be able to hide their lies.
The police of Istanbul have openly murdered another revolutionary with the „lies of terror"and tries to distort the conscious of the people with the lie it has presented to the bourgeois media.
The won't be able to distort. Beginning from our client Gunay OZARSLAN, we commemorate with respect all revolutionaries who lived and gave their lives for the people. We promise that we will raise their heritage of struggle for the right to resist and for justice, at the place we are.

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Written statement* submitted by the Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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[17 August 2015]

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GE.15-14757(E)

Please recycle

Abuses of children and women

The current wide and systematic abuses of children and women is unprecedented in the modern history of Bahrain since independence in 1971.Usually women and children were spared abuses in the previous ordeals due to special traditional consideration, but alas. Since 14 Feb.2011 popular uprising women and children have been targeted by the security forces and judiciary. This has been well documented by UN Sp. Rapporteurs, local and international organization. We will focus on the current abuses against women and children.

Women have been un-presciently engaged in the popular movement of 14 Feb. for real reform, democracy, justice and human rights towards constitutional monarchy. Women constitute at least one third of the public in demonstrations and rallies. Women addressed the public for the first time and engaged actively in seminars, conferences and meetings. Notably women acquired bigger share in the leadership of opposition polity and independent civil society. But in all cases, women as men engaged in peaceful protests and mostly in licensed activities.

The Rule has no special regard for women, thus penalized unjustifiably and disproportionately on phony charges, for deeds that are legitimate according to The Constitution of Bahrain and international norms. Some women were shot or suffocated due to gas bombs. Several women have been injured due to pelleted bullets, used against protesters or police assaults during protests, house raids and violent interrogation. Several women have been prosecuted, tried and sentenced on phony charges upon unfair trials. Actually some have been threatened with rape or exposed to molesting and torture. Among those sentenced or in custody awaiting being sentenced are:

1- Ms. RayhanaAlmosawi serving 3 Y imprisonment ,sentenced in 21-4-2014 for alleged testing the security system of Bahrain Circuit for bad design. Ms. Almosawi testified before the court that she was stripped off cloth during interrogation.
2- Ms. NafesaAlasfoor , was arreste and sentenced with Ms. RayhanaAlmosawi for the same charge,who were released recently
3- Ms.AyatAlsafar
4- Ms. Zahra Alshaikh, with her infant child with health problems
5- Ms. Mariam Sahwan, arrested in house dawn raid recently and still incustody
6- MsJalilasayed Amin arrested in house dawn raid recently and still in custody
7- Ms. Maryam Almarzooq, 40 Y, with 7 children ,arrested on 16-2-2015,on charge of hiding wanted defendant, where actually 2 were arrested at the roof of her without her consent roof.

8- Ms. ZaenabAbdulhadeAlkhawaja who served 6 months on charge of unlicensed assembly , and who was detained but released due to giving birth, but awaits another trial on charge of entering sanctioned place.Actually she entered Jao Prison insisting on visit of her jailed father MrAbdlhadialkhawja, HRD, sentenced for life imprisonment.
9- Ms Maryam AbdulhadiAlkhawaja, sister of Zaenab, who awaits trial in absentee, on charge of slandering the state

B) Abuses Against Children

The Penal Law, consider 16 Y child as adult while The Law against Terrorism consider felonies such as throwing rocks or burning tires as serious terrorist crime punishable between 3-10 Y imprisonment , where even children under 16 According to local sources there are more than 140 detained children, under 18 Y age. Those above 16Y are imprisoned with adults, while those above 16Y are imprisoned separately. These are students at deferent stages, intermediate, secondary and vocational schools. Many has been denied of regular studies, training and setting for exams. Worse, once convicted, defendantscan not resume study at previous school or any official school.
In most cases, the arrest is at home, without judicial warrant, using force against defendant and relatives, interrogation in absence of defendant lawyer, trial in absence of relatives, visitation is scarce, and abuses in detention is common.

Children are prosecuted according to Anti-Terror Law, and not Juvenile Law, thus could be kept in custody for 45 days, awaiting trial with rare opportunity to meet parents, then tried before the minor court and not Juvenal Court, and could be sentence to 10 Y imprisonment, for minor charges such as throwing rocks or burning tires.

Several children were injured during protest or even close to protests areas ,where police shoot at protesters upper body, using shotguns and gas bombs. The latest victims are MohmdMahdiAlsawd, shot at forehead with deep injury

Minors Causalities of Shot Guns
1-Yaser MonerAlSowaikh, .980110190, 31-1-2015. Detained
2-Ali AbduljalilMarhoon, , 04031008, 23-1-2015
3- Mohamd Mahdi Alsawa, ,02401833, 23-1-2015
4-Hasan Ali Alnoaimi, ,980509319, 13-1-2015
5-Mohamd Jawad Alhawi, .011107499, 1-2-2015

Names of some Detainees and Condemners children
Name of detainee: Ali Abdul Al-Halim Ali Maki Omran
CPR: 970402686
Date of Birth: 10/04/1997
Contacts Numbers: 39565695
Date of Violation: 25/01/2015
District: Nuwaidrat
Academic Level: Intermediate School - second year

Name of detainee:Qasim Mohammed Ameen Hussain Adhrabooh
CPR: 970800851
Date of Birth: 03/08/1997
Contacts Numbers: 39984042/39586655
Date of Violation: 25/01/2015
District: Sitra "wadian"
Academic Level: Secondary School - Third year

Name of detainee: Sayed Ali Mustafa Hussain shabar
CPR: 980208890
Date of Birth: 28/02/1998
Contacts Numbers: 33211903
Date of Violation: 25/01/2015
District: Sitra
Academic Level: Secondary "Industrial education" - second year

Name of detainee: Shaker Hassan Ahmed Al-A'ali
CPR: 970105452
Date of Birth: 27/01/1997
Contacts Numbers: 37772313
Date of Violation: 12/02/2015

Name of detainee: Ahmed Khalil Ibrahim Ali Hassan
CPR: 950502162
Contacts Numbers: 33099534
Date of Violation: 13/03/2013

Name of detainee:Mahmood Naji Ali Yassein Al-Darwish
CPR: 971209197
Contacts Numbers: 34356125
Date of Violation: 15/01/2014

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GE.15-14761(E)

Please recycle

Human Rights Defenders in Bahrain are targeted

HRD Nabeel Rajab. The President of Bahrain Human Rights Center, a member in Advisory Board of MENA of Human Rights Watch (HRW), Deputy Secretary-General in International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH), director of Gulf Centre for Human Rights (BCHR)and one of the founder members of Bahrain Human Rights Society(BHRS).

- Nabeel Rajab was arrested on April 2, 2015. Bahrain News Agency reported in its website at the same day:"Nabeel Rajab was arrested after publishing information that would harm the civil peace and insulting a statutory organizationto violation of the law.
- Note that he is facing a prison sentence for six months for another tweet posted on Twitter and supposed to be sentenced in May 4, 2015
- April 1, 2012,the Bahraini authorities interrogated Nabeel for several hours about his participation in anti-government protests and calling to join the protests.
- April 26, 2012 Bahraini authorities interrogated Mr. Rajab again about "insulting the statutory organizations."
- Saturday, May 5, 2012 evening Bahraini authorities arrested Nabeel Rajab at the airport when he was returning from Beirut.
- May 6, 2012,Nabeelwas standing before the court regarding one of his charges and they extended his suspension to a week.
- He was released on May 28, 2012 on bail.
- June 6, 2012, the Bahraini authorities arrested Nabeel Rajab again and sentenced him for 3 years and in the appeal his sentence was reduced to two years.
- Nabil Rajab was released by Royal Amnesty recently, but still banned of travel and charges on other cases has not been dropped yet, thus exposed to blackmail

HRD HussainParweez

HRD Hussein Parweez Chairman of European - Bahraini Organization for Human Rights (EBOHR) was arrested on February 16, 2015 and abused, transferred to public prosecution on February 18, 2015 without his lawyer's knowledge and the prosecutor ordered to releasing him but did not happen.

His charges are as the following: illegal gathering, possessing Molotov cocktails and riots.

- He was prosecuted again on February 21, 2015 on charges of collecting funds in Bahrain and abroad to supporting subversive groups.
- Hussain Perweez claimed being tortured physically and psychologically, abused, threatened of harming his wife, not allowed to sleep, standing for long hours, deprivation of bathand stripped naked and sexual harassment.
- On 11th March His wife Asma Darwish was summoned to testify about allegations of torture complaints.
- On April 7, 2015 court session to hear defense witnesses has been postponed to April 22, 2015 with continued detention.
- He was released on bail, but the charges against him
- Hussein Perweez was previously arrested on November 23, 2013 and released on bail in January 9, 2014 with continuation of his trial on charges of inciting hatred against the state, insulting the king, criticizing government institutions, attempted to obstruction public security and illegal gathering.

HRD Nader Ibrahim Abdulemam

- 6th April 2015,Abdulemam, Chairman of Insaf Association was summoned and interrogated at Al-Hoora police station and charged with inciting hatred against the state but he denied the charges and released to refer to the Public Prosecution.
- 5thMarch 2015 he received a call from the Ministry of Education dismissing him from his job as a teacher.
- The Ministry of Education has confirmed to refer the subject for CSC after the recommended dismissal for violating the conduct of his profession.
- Nader said that they told him the dismissal decision was because of a tweet causing him a sentence for four months, pointing out that the decision came after serving for 14 years in the Ministry.

HRDNajiFateel

- Since his arrest on 2nd February 2015 up to day, the head of Bahrain Youth Society for Human Rights (BYHES), Naji's family is deprived of family visitation. And on 10th March2015some of the released prisoners confirmed that they saw him with blood on his clothes.
- February 2015,Fateel mentioned in a letter from prison published by the BYHRS, that he is still suffering from chronic pain due to injuries of six multiple fractures in the leg, thus he need a surgery to remove metal in his leg and also suffered of three broken vertebrae in his back but he didn't have appropriate treatment until now.
- It is worth mentioning that on 2ndMay 2013 his house was raided, terrorized his sons and he was beaten in front of his family. He was handcuffed and put in a bus and taken for investigation. Subjected to brutal torture and forcing him to confess, he was hanged from his hands to ceiling, they used electric shocks, kicking, beating and cursing. This torture lasted for a whole week and he was forced to confessions. After 60 days in prison, traces of torture lasted. No investigation on his torture was undertaken. On July 2013 he was transferred to Jaw Central Prison until now and was sentenced to 15 years.

Human rights activist GadhaYusef Jamsheer

- On 9th September 2014 Ghadathe human rights defender and Chairperson of the Women's Petition Committee, was summoned because of tweets that she posted on "Twitter" criticizing corruption of King Hamad Hospital management in Bahrain.
- September 10, 2014, the General Department of Criminal Investigations interrogated Ghadafor four hours based on 11 complaint against her tweets.
- 14thSeptember 2014Jamsheerwas arrested again and released on 15thDecember 2014, added to her a new charge which was assaulting an officer and police.
- 14thMarch 2015 at the airport she was prevented from traveling and also banned from writing in the local press and local media for 9 years.

Human rights activist Mohammed Al-Maskati

- 31st December 2014 the digital security expert at Frontline defenders and the previous President of the Bahrain Youth Society for Human Rights Al-Maskati was sentenced to six months on charges of "rioting and participating in an illegal gathering", released on bail of BHD 100 until the appeal hearing.
- This judgment was related to the rally on 16thOctober 2012 in the Capital Manama.
- The appeal hearing is on September 2015.

Human rights activist Yusef Abdul Rasool

- 10th June 2014 Vice President of Bahrain Youth Society for Human Rights was interrogated for hours about his role in the society.
- He was arrested in 2011 after returning from a training in Egypt about human rights procedures of "United Nations" and investigation was about the program content.

Human rights activist Hussain Radhi

A member of Bahrain Centre for Human Rights (previous member in Bahrain Human Rights Society during his detainment).

- On 25thJanuary 2013Radhiwas arrested in the capital of Bahrain when heattended a rally to monitor a peaceful protests and then the Public Prosecutor ordered to detain for 45 days on charges of illegal gathering. After 17 days of detainment he was released on 12th February 2013 with continuation of his trial and note that a several sessions held in court but the sentencing hearing in the case will be on May 20, 2015.

Human rights activist Maryam Al-Khawaja

On 1st December 2014 the First Major Criminal Court ordered to imprison Maryam al-Khawaja for a year after being convicted of assaulting first lieutenant and police in Bahrain International Airport in August 30, 2014 but Maryam denied the charges and she is not guilty.

Human rights activist Zainab al-Khawaja

First Criminal Minor Court ruled imprison Zainab al-Khawaja in 2 cases for 2month related to damaging Interior Ministry vehicles, and in the third case of insulting a public employee, the court ordered to suspend her for a year.

On 4th December 2014 Lower Criminal Court ordered to jail Zainab Al-khawaja to three years with a fine of three thousand Bahraini dinars, the court estimated BHD100 to stop the execution of the sentence on charge" insulting the King of Bahrain" so the total penalty is four years and four months.

Human Rights Activist Sh. Mayrhem Al-Salman

Sh. Maythem Al-Salman was arrested at Bahrain International Airport, at 7 am on Sat 8Aug. 2015 upon returning from Tunisia, in UN mission, as member MENA NGOs Coalition Against Hatred, and member of UN Sponsored Coordination Committee for the implementation of Rabat Plan of Religious Interfaith and Combating hatred. He was interrogated for five hours on charges of defaming the stated, inciting hatred against sect, and belonging to unlicensed BHRO organization .Mr Alsalman is very well known HRDs for interfaith, combatting hatred and defamation, and striving for citizenship equality,. He is BHRO coordinator for religious rights and international affairs.

He was eventually released, but the charges against him were not dropped

United Nations A/HRC/30/NGO/7

General Assembly

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Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Written statement* submitted by the Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[17 August 2015]

* This written statement is issued, unedited, in the language(s) received from the submitting non-governmental organization(s).

GE.15-14762(E)

Please recycle

Bahrain: grave abuses of Human Rights

Since the HRC 28, June2015 to pre HRC30, Sept2015, Bahrain witnessed further erosion of human rights amid deterioration of the political crises engulfing the country since 14 Feb. 2015.

The most alarming development in the course of eroding human rights which flared on 10 March 2015.The details are in separate memo. What is being well known from the photos, videos and testimonies of prisoners released or still in detention, is unprecedented, comprehensive, and group penalty against the political and rights prisoners at Jao Prison, which is still going on through denial of medication of the wounded and sick, crowdedness, accommodation in tents, contagious skin disease and denial of visitation for many.

Instead of setting independent investigation committee, as rightfully demanded by UN HCHR, Amir Zaid Al-Husain , at his HRC29 opening speech on 16 June, and seconded by several HRC member states and major HROs, 47 inmates at Jao Prison are being prosecuted on charges of attacking Jao Prison guards and demolishing properties, while police assistants enjoys immunity

Aside with the major aspects of serious, systematic and large scale human rights abuses such as extrajudicial killing, torture up to homicide, arbitrary arrests, dawn raids of houses, unfair trials, crack down of peaceful protests, clamp down on freedom of expression and massive penalties such as siege and gassing whole premises, and discrimination, new serious abuses prevailed.

The undermining of legal political life by targeting the licensed political organizations. This is manifested in various means. Alwfaq, the largest political and opposition party, which secured 62% of votes in the parliamentary elections of 2010, with 18 MPs out of 40 MPs of the House of Representative, has been denied approval of the results of its Conference held on 25 Dec. 2014 till today by The Ministry of Justice , which oversee political organizations .More alarming is the prosecution of AlWefaq for its statement alleged to incite hatred against the state, intentionally disseminating false news that threatens public peace and homeland security, call for illegal marches, and indignation of

The Ministry of Interior and foreign state
The leaders of Alwefaq., was charged with plotting to topple down the government, and promoting defiance of laws, hatred of the state and false news that destabilize the country. He was sentenced to four years imprisonment , and drop of treason charge punishable for 10 yeaqrs imprisonment on 26 May 2016, but was appealed by The Public Prosecutor to re-instate treason charges. His defense team has been harassed by the Courts police, and were denied basic judicial rights. They expressed repeatedly that the trial is unfair, which is explained in separate memo.

Mr. MajedMelad, meber of Al-WfaqShura (Council) has been sentenced to two years imprisonment on charges of tweets inciting hatred among sects and defaming the state. Sayed Jamil Kadem, head of AlWefaqShura , was released recently after serving 6 month imprisonment on charges of tweets on election corruption, considered to be false, adversely affecting the election and defaming the state.

These accusations against Alwfaq leaders and the party are baseless, as Alwefaq advocates peaceful means of opposition to reform Bahrain rule and not topple it. Actually the three leaders have been engaged in negotiation with the Bahraini Rule, headed by CP Sh.SalmanAlkhalifa.

The second opposition organization, WAAD, has been targeted also. The ex Secretary General, Mr Ebrahim Sharef, serving 5 years imprisonment on phony charges, since 17 March 2011, was released on 17 June 2015 after serving more than three fourth of his sentence thus eligible for early release, but he was re-arrested on8 July2015 on the saqme charges, of which defamation and disposal of state, inciting public to topple the government. This is completely contrary to all statements during short period of freedom, where he offered mediation between the government and the opposition for peaceful solutions and advocated peaceful struggle for constitutional monarchy
The Secretary General of opposition Alwahdwi Society, Mr Fadel Abas, is being prosced . in custody, for tweeting critical comment on The GCC military campaign against Yemen. He was sentenced to five years imprisonment

It is very clear that the Bahraini Rule could not tolerate Alwefeq, WAAD and opposition as a whole not subduing to its dictation, the latest of which was to participate inthe parliamentary elections in Nov. 2014, which was boycotted by the opposition and wide public, thus denied the Rule of its legitimacy.

The other aspect of undermining legitimate political activities has been sanctioning licensed demonstrations, and meeting for the last 9 months, thus forced public to unlicensed demonstrations and meetings which have been quelled with excessive force resulting in hundreds of causalities and arrests.

The Civic Life has been undermined too. The latest amendments on The Law on Clubs & Society, deny dual membership of political organization and NGO, the dual membership of sport union & NGO, the membership of NGO Board & another NGO.Independent NGOs are denied of outside funding and membership of joint government & NGOs such as Steering Committee on UPR.

The mass denaturalization of indigenous Bahrainis (72 lately), on phony charges has targeted political and rights activists, both in and outside Bahrain. Consequently the majority became stateless, where the government charges them with illegal residence, and deny them of basic rights in education, work, health, identification documents..,etc. Denaturalization texts in the amended Law on Citizenship includes court verdict as penalty, decision by Minister of Interior, seconded by PM, and decreed by The King, on wide range and vague pretexts such as disloyalty, insulting local and fraternal authorities, slandering state reputation ...etc. Actually its manipulated to denaturalize the political dissidents and rights activists, as the case of 50 out of 72 denaturalized lately, to order to undermine opposition polity and independent CSOs.

The other aspects of human rights abuses, such as quelling protests with excessive force, deadly targeting protesters, break inn private houses at dawn, arbitrary arrests without warrants, unfair trials with disproportionate penalties, and torture up to death have increased drastically.

Freedom of expression including those of social media has been further restricted, where tweets lead to minimum 6 months imprisonment, against rights activists such as Mr. Nabil Rajab (released by Royal Order), Nader Abdulemam (released after serving sentence) and Ms. Ghada Jamshir (released after serving sentence on one charge but another 10 charges awaits her).

It is clear that political and rights leaders are being targeted to pacify the legitimate opposition and independent rights movement by different means and using flawed laws and twisting acts and statements out of context .Practicing legitimate political rights, civic rights ,freedom of association, freedom of expression, and freedom of belief, which are unpleasant to the state , are penalized by denial of citizenship, physical and moral attacks ,arrests, prosecution, and imprisonment. This has affected adversely the majority of Bahraini people , contrary to The Constitution of Bahrain, despite its shortcomings, the major UN conventions, and recognized international human rights.

The UN Secretery Gen. Ban Ky Mon, expressed concern for Sh. Ali Salman sentence and asked for fair re-trial The HCHR Amir Zaid bin Raad, has expressed concern for Jao Prison evebnts and demanded independent investigation, and comprehensive dialogue between the government and the opposition at HRC29 opening speech. He again expressed concern on Sh. Ali Salamn sentence and Sh. Maytham Al-Salamn arrest. Several major democratic states, members of UN and HRC plus EU, expressed concern towards human rights abuses and urged for comprehensive national dialogue to resolve the crises, on several occasions , including statements at HRC29, but in vain .5 UN Special Rapporteurs, major international HROs, MPs and prominent figures around the world, have expressed criticism and concern for these abuses , urging The Kingdom of Bahrain , to pacify the situation to normality, engage in serious negotiation to safe outlet of the crises, and ensure the fundamental rights of Bahrainis on equal bases.

We urge HRC member states to put Bahrain on HRC30 agenda and issues significant resolution, as requested by 12 major HROs Coalition, led by HRW. To send strong signal of the international community to the Kingdom of Bahrain, that human rights crises should be terminated.
We hope that HRC28 and member states, HCHR, President of HRC, and HROs with UN consultative status will address Bahrain human rights situation seriously.

United Nations A/HRC/30/NGO/8

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Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Written statement* submitted by the Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[17 August 2015]

* This written statement is issued, unedited, in the language(s) received from the submitting non-governmental organization(s).

GE.15-14763(E)

Please recycle

Bahrain: Abuse of Medical Neutrality

It has been 4 years since the Bahraini people went out and demonstrated peacefully at the pearl roundabout in the center of Bahrain capital Manama. The Bahrain revolution is considered among the most peaceful in the Arab spring although it has been brutally combated by the Bahrain authority.

The shooting and killing of the peaceful demonstrators have raised the level of conscience of the medical personnel in the country.

The black Thursday 17/02/2011 alerted all medical staff at Salmaniya Medical Complex, which is the biggest hospital in Bahrain who unanimously tried to maximize their efforts to save lives of the injured casualties and offer prompt medical treatment to everybody.

Unfortunately, the medics were harshly treated by the security forces who prevented the ambulances from reaching the pearl roundabout and brutally beat the paramedics in the ambulances.

This is the beginning of breach of medical neutrality, which was further auscultated by the arrest and torture of medics. Over 60 medics were arrested and tortured and more than 200 medics were dismissed from their jobs at that time. The international community voiced out against this weird action taken by the Bahraini government. However, the authority continued to pursue with the case legally by fabricating false charges and issuing ridiculously harsh sentences.

Constant international pressure yielded reduced sentences but 6 medics were jailed.

Currently, there are 4 medics in custody with varying sentences from 3-15 years. Among them is the first Bahraini orthopedic surgeon Dr Ali Al Ekri who has been sentenced 5 years because of treating injured protesters. Needless to say that all government hospitals in Bahrain have been militarized and hard to reach by those who gets injured during clashes with state security forces on daily basis. This is as a result of fear of being arrested. Several injured protesters were arrested directly from the hospital without even completing the necessary treatment. The hospital administrators have instructed the medical staff to report any patient with an suspicious injury that might be due to clashes with security forces.

Therefore, satellite primitive primary care set ups have been created all over the country in order to offer primary treatment. Several people were arrested because of their connections with these satellite clinics. Serious injuries unfortunately sometimes referred late to the hospital and catastrophic consequences may occur.

Also, the jailed protesters are usually handcuffed to the bed with the help of medical staff. This is ethically unacceptable and breach medical neutrality.

I would like to point out that the security forces trying their best to harm the peaceful protesters by direct shooting at their face or their chest in order to create the maximum damage. This has been documented by videos and photos. There are many medics who were jailed or dismissed from their jobs haven't been reinstated although they have completed their sentences.

We would like to see an intensive pressure on the government to release detained physicians and medics

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Human Rights Council
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Agenda item 3
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[17 August 2015]

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GE.15-14764(E)

Please recycle

Violations in the education field between Sept 2014 – August 2015

It is no secret that since March 2011 till now, Bahraini people are facing dozens of violations in all life aspects. Lots were documented and some got attention. Only Education field did not get the attention it deserve since the effects of those violations in the field have no fast results. It will be shown in the near future. Most of the violations are based on discrimination to the sect. This report will focus on violations in Education field from Sept 2014 – August 2015 in points:

1. Discrimination in higher positions: Ministry of education has 2 undersecretaries and 7 assistant undersecretaries. Only one of the assistant undersecretaries is Shitte. Among 28 directorates in the ministry only one is Shitte. As you go to the lower management – School Management- less than 20% are Shitte and of course it didn't happen in the history of education that the minister of education is Shitte.

2. Bahraini graduates with degrees in Education are not being employed by ministry of education and instead Arab expatriates from all Arab Countries are imported to work in the education field. This is a continuous policy despite having an unemployment list of more than 2000 graduates in different specialities. We have to declare that all of them are Shitte. It should be noted that the acceptance of the job requirements are not applied to expatriates. Those requirement are applied only on citizens. Creative obstacles are planted in their way to prevent them from joining the profession. With the continuous policy of employing Arab expats, different back grounds and ideologies are presented in our schools even those who disbelieve others. Thousands of Shitte Bahrainis are jobless as they are being described in the official media as non-loyalists and traitors.

As a sample of how Bahraini graduates are being treated in comparison with Arab expatriates, it is very important to focus on Bahrain Teachers college graduates who are treated as teachers from the first day of entering the college as they sign the contract with ministry of education which states that. All graduates follow the Ministry of Education orders to submit a request for fingerprints in April 2014, to meet the employment requirements. The procedures had finished, but number was surprised of not receiving the letter of appointment and when inquiring they were asked to review the Human Resources Management. The graduates reviewed human resource management more than once. The graduates were told that their papers met the recruitment procedures and HR personals are waiting for a decision from "higher authorities" to proceed with employment without any reference to those whom they mean "higher authorities". Continuing to follow their cases led the Assistant Undersecretary for Human Resources to prevent them from entering the building after his promise to handle the cases himself. Graduates approach the personnel in employees Affairs who told them that letters were sent to Human resources management which they denies receiving that letter. Coming back to the personnel were informed the letter was stopped because of higher guidance. They are still waiting for the higher decision without knowing who will issue that decision and when.

3. Many of those who are practicing the teaching profession are still denied from their promotions and incentives on the background of 2011 events. Even with the announcement of the Minister himself that everyone will be given what he deserves but it was clear it is a propaganda since nothing had changed on ground. No satisfactory answer was given to any of them. Only promises which never came true.

4. Demoted teachers are still struggling to return back to their original jobs that were in back in 2011 with no vision that the ministry is going to do that. Demoted teachers had been replaced by Arab expatriates. Few cases are still in court.

5. Students are still being attacked on their way or way back to schools with no relevant reasons. This happens mostly on examination days where they have to leave schools early as they finished their exams. They are being attacked and arrested as soon as they left their schools. Cases have been reported within the month of January and June.

6. Numbers of students in Bahraini prisons are increasing day by day. The authorities used to have two buildings to imprison them in Jaw prison (3 & 4). Now, a new building is added #6 which reflects the increased number of students who must continue their studies. Most of those students are denied from having their education despite what the law states. Obstacles are built in front of them depriving them from their right to education. All of them are suffering from the ill treatment in general and during the exams days in particular. In addition, large number of them is from vocational studies, and they are not allowed at all to have their studies or exams under any condition. The procedure is no difference towards university students. What is really happening to our students in prison reflects the way that the authorities is using education as a punishment tool against students and not following its international obligations. In the near future we will be having hundreds of uneducated students because of the authority's policies.

7. The senior officials in ministry of education are using the accreditation of the universities as another tool for punishment. Since they have the right to cancel the accreditation at any time without giving causes or alternatives for the students who are at the universities at the time of the decision. The universities certificates facing this kind of punishment have mostly students studying on their own expenses. It should be clear that those students are Shiitte. This was applicable to Ponna University in India and recently to medical Universities in China regardless the number of students studying there. Bahrain had already stopped the recognition of Lebanese universities certificates in addition to stop the recognition of all qualifications and certificates awarded through distance learning. Those measures will make tens of graduates to be stripped from their degrees.

8. Discrimination in distributing the scholarships between excel students. This year it was marked as the worst since 2011. Among a sample of 164 Shiitte students who got 95%+ and filled a form with 12 scholarship choices, it was found that 33.56% were denied a scholarship. Only 17.8% got their desired scholarships. 0.7% got their 2nd choice and 4.1% got their 3rd choice. Only 22.6% got one of the top three choices. 82.2% were denied their 1st choice, 81.5% were denied their 1st or 2nd choice and 77.4% were denied from their top three choices. 78.4% of the medicine Scholarships as well as 92.6% of medical studies scholarships were hidden and no one knew who got them and based on what.It is very important to declare that three 99%+ students didn't get any scholarship with no clear reason other than their sect. A video of one 97% student was screened on ministry of education Instagram account thanking for getting a medicine scholarship. He was Sunni. Although he deserve the scholarship, but based on the criteria announced by the minister and other high officials in ministry of education that is the higher the student percentile is the higher assurance of getting his/her desired scholarship which is not reflected in the sample. (Shiitte 99+ no scholarship & Sunni 97 his 1st desire scholarship).

73 employees from various specialists at Bahrain Training Institute were arbitrary transferred to different jobs and functions. All of them were demoted. More than half of them were transferred this year without any considerations even to special needs employees (Salma ALAsfoor& Hameed Al-Alwani). Tens of high school graduates (volunteers) were employed in MOE and was assigned later to work in BTI as employers in various administrative departments where they were gathered in suspended staff offices, which form a burden on the budget of the Institute and incline of the services provided by the Institute for job seekers. An advertisement was published in India to bring in new staff. BTI became repellent to national and even foreign competencies because of ill-treatment. Many of BTI excellent staff resigned and returned to home countries others has been dispensed after accusing them of sympathizing with the x-administration. Head resigned of mechanics & cars as well as head of precision instruments & chemical engineering department. All Shiite's from Safety and Security Department has been transferred MOE schools replaced by non-qualified and untrained ones to do this job. Head of safety and security has been stripped from his post and transferred to work as a security guard in one of MOE schools. In addition to terminating the Shiitte nurse in BTU clinic replaced by a Sunni retired nurse. All of this was mentioned in the latest report of audit bureau as illegal cases that must be reviewed but no measures were taken.

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Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 4 and 5
Human rights situations that require the Council's attention

Human rights bodies and mechanisms

Written statement* submitted by the International Career Support Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[27 August 2015]

* This written statement is issued, unedited, in the language(s) received from the submitting non-governmental organization(s).

GE.15-14765(E)

Please recycle

There actually is no such thing as a Ryukyu minority that is being discriminated against: demagoguery and propaganda must not continue to thrive in international society in the 21st century

Within Okinawa today, there is a small but vocal movement to promote the people of Okinawa Prefecture, Japan, as a "Ryukyu Tribe" or "Race." This is not an academic debate but a political movement, being pursued in an illogical manner and with irrational interpretations. Looked at historically, as well as linguistically and genetically, it is clear that the people of Okinawa are Japanese. These are established scientific facts, well known within the academic world. The opinion that this is not the case is a concept that the newspapers are trying to create unilaterally, for political purposes, but not something that is the subject for serious academic debate.

Okinawans are inherently Japanese, a conclusion reached long ago, which is easy to confirm culturally and linguistically. Those that are trying to promote a new concept of the Okinawan people as a "Ryukyu Race" are doing so by changing the very definition of what a people are. It is different from what the United Nations Human Rights Council defines as a "minority," purposely changing its meaning, to suggest that the people of Okinawa Prefecture are not a part of the Japanese race. This is no more than an attempt to separate the people of Okinawa from the rest of Japan.

In addition, those that are arguing in favor of a "Ryukyuan Tribe" or "Race" say that they have been the victims of discrimination by Japan. In other words, they are saying that they are a group being victimized within Japan. This is being used to promote a Ryukyu Independence Movement.

We must debate facts as they are, regardless of national differences or where one finds himself or herself. This is particular true in modern times. Within Japan, there is no so-called Ryukyu Minority, and if anything, Okinawa Prefecture is one of the most free and most protected areas anywhere in the world, where human rights are highly valued and the people live in peace and happiness. The idea of the people of Okinawa Prefecture as a discriminated minority is nothing more than political propaganda, for which the political objectives can be surmised.

In light of the situation in East Asia, China is the country that benefits most by this effort to promote the image "that the people of Okinawa are being discriminated against and thus the 'Ryukyu Race' desires independence." China has previously refused to recognize Okinawa as Japanese territory, and has publicly stated its support of an independence movement. In a worst case scenario, one can see how China would use an independence movement as a reason to invade Okinawa. This danger is strongly present behind the deception of presenting the Okinawan people as a separate race.

Numerous Japanese experts have identified the influence of China, which has made claims to Okinawa before, as behind the Ryukyu independence movement, and as further support for this view is the fact of China's military expansionism in both the East China Sea and South China Sea.

We are deeply concerned that the problem of minorities, taken up by the United Nations Human Rights Council, may be used for such political purposes and desire that the mission of the Council not be misused politically any more.

United Nations

A/HRC/30/NGO/11

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Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 8
Follow-up to and implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

Written statement* submitted by the International Career Support Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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[27 August 2015]

* This written statement is issued, unedited, in the language(s) received from the submitting non-governmental organization(s).

GE.15-14821(E)

Please recycle

Issue of Comfort Woman

Last August 5, Asahi Shimbun performs the verification of past coverage of comfort women issue in the paper, we recognized a large misinformation that diminish the international status of Japan and the Japanese.

This is the September 1982 of Seiji's testimony Yoshida that was published for the first time in Asahi Shimbun "were slave hunting 200 people of comfort women in South Korea, Jeju Island." In this article, we will not admit that the testimony was entirely false.

The Asahi Shimbun is confused with "women's volunteer corps" and "comfort women", it was also recognized that it has made the wrong coverage. Asahi Shimbun, which has been listed due to the "poor of research", at that time still are alive a number of women's volunteer corps experience, quite different from the comfort women is you should have learned in easy if coverage. It was neglected it, the United Nations report on whether not there was intent that will Tsukuriageyo the fiction that marked also "the Japanese government was to comfort women 200,000 of children", and is forced to suspected do not get. If added together the number of women's volunteer corps is a labor service organizations during the war, because not come out figure of those 200,000 people.

Last year, at almost the same timing as Asahi Shimbun has published a correction article, there was news of the United States Glendale comfort women image removal litigation. Next to the Glendale comfort women image, three of the lie that Korea claims
- 200,000 girls and women
- It is forced entrainment by authorities
- It has been in the Japanese military sexual slavery

But it has been carved firmly. Because this is not became public that is completely groundless, we Japan we must to disseminate this fact all over the world.

The Glendale as well, erected the statue or monument to have to'll have to keep you to remove all in the United States around, we must prevent the erection of a new image in such as Australia.

Japan is 32 years who lost by Asahi Shimbun, there is something very heavy and large. The blank in order to regain the 32 years, also recognized the false news of the Asahi Shimbun in the United Nations, what ever you like but I would like to Harashi accused of "sexual criminal state" that was clothed in Japan.

Editor : Mio Sugita

United Nations A/HRC/30/NGO/12

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Human Rights Council
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Agenda item 4
Human rights situations that require the Council's attention

Written statement* submitted by the International Career Support Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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* This written statement is issued, unedited, in the language(s) received from the submitting non-governmental organization(s).

GE.15-14822(E)

Please recycle

Issue of Military comfort woman

More than 70 years are also the issue in the previous Second World War.
How long, we (current Japanese) are to apologize to this issue, and what must the compensation?

Asahi Shimbun Publishing Co. admitted comfort woman's false report last year.
Asahi Shimbun publishing company delivered military comfort woman's inaccurate book (Seiji Yoshida publish) to the world in an article repeatedly extensively.
Japanese of Japanophobia kept fabricating a new lie.

A Japanese soldier paid the money (during wartime saved) to a comfort woman.
They were using the paid condoms (Totsugeki 1gou : Assault No.1).
There was the comfort woman who made money than Imperial Japanese Navy Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto.
Isn't the comfort woman between whom money intervened a business?

When the name changes, Is it the improvement of this person's career?
Prostitute→ Comfort woman→ Military comfort woman→ Sexual slave.
Is the woman kidnapping attack of the terrorist of Islamic nation and Boko Haram who gets up at present no problem?

Editor : Masanori Kaneko

United Nations A/HRC/30/NGO/13

General Assembly

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Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Written statement* submitted by the Himalayan Research and Cultural Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[18 August 2015]

* This written statement is issued, unedited, in the language(s) received from the submitting non-governmental organization(s).

GE.15-14823(E)

Please recycle

Non State actors in South Asia

As the scope and intensity of the activities of non state actors (NSA) is expanding, the international community is gradually becoming aware of the potential danger these actors, through their formal groups, are posing to international peace and security. It is an irony that for long these groups were ignored and their lethal and destructive activities evoked only lukewarm responses from the world community. The International bodies which are entrusted with the responsibility to uphold and protect the human rights equally, did not bring these groups within the sphere of their monitoring mechanisms. The UN Human Rights Council (earlier Commission) equally excluded the consideration of this phenomenon for some action for long. The argument which was generally advanced was that the state is the genuine and legal entity which holds sovereignty and control over a territory and a population; hence is accountable for its actions-overt and covert. The groups comprising non state actors, even if indulging in violent and illegitimate activities were excluded from international intervention and censure.

The international opinion started realizing the dangers posed by these groups to human security and international peace. The 9/11 was the flash point of this particular realization. The realization at the international level and even the concern shown by Human Rights Council, however, needs further clarification. Their approach suffers from several lacunae. Firstly, their concentration is on West Asia, by and large ignoring South Asia, where the menace is prevailing and growing further. Secondly, it is erroneous to assume that these groups are autonomous and act independently. In case of South Asia, the groups originate and are armed and guided by Pakistan against India. The non state actors which were caught in India provide an illustration to the point. The lone actor who was caught in November 2008 Mumbai attack which killed about 300 tourists gave the testimony of his origin and training. Thirdly, it is emerging as a dangerous precedent that states are using these groups as strategic pawns to settle their scores with the rival states. It equally belies the argument that NSA activities are driven by economic and social interests.

In recent times, non-state actors have emerged as important factor in various conflicts raging around the world, leading to violence, killing of innocent civilians and disruption of the legitimate civil and political authority in these states. The term 'non-state actor' literally means and refers to the actor in the international community that is not a state, or intergovernmental organization, and who directly or indirectly is involved as combatant in internal or international conflicts.

South Asia has a very large number of non-state armed groups, receiving patronage, arms training and sanctuary of a country which uses these groups as 'strategic assets' to pursue its nefarious and hegemonic foreign policy agenda in the neighbouring countries of India and Afghanistan. These terror groups defy national frontiers and indulge in acts of violence posing serious threat to regional and international peace and security. That the terror groups are operating beyond the national boundaries and have developed global networking with support from some states, other terror groups, arms suppliers and drug traffickers, has aggravated the situation. Whereas international and human rights laws have been focusing on the need to protect individuals from human rights violations by government and state actors, it is high time that the international community takes note of the gruesome atrocities and killings by non-state actors like Al Qaeda, Al Shabab, Boko-Haram, ISIS and scores of other terrorist groups in South Asia like Tehrik-e-Taliban, Tehrik-ul-Mujahideen, Lashkar-e-Jhangvi, Harkat-ul-Ansar (presently known as Harkat-ul-Mujahideen), Jamiat-ul-Mujahideen , Hizb-ul-Mujahideen, Al Umar Mujahideen, Al Badr, Harkat-ul-Jihad-ul Islami, Lashkar-e-Toiba, Indian Mujahideen etc. These groups represent the deadly army of radical and militarized Islamists, some of which have even escaped proscription by the international community by operating under different names and terminology. These groups alongwith the Taliban have been unleashing terror in South Asia, killing and maiming tens of thousands of innocent civilians and threatening peace and security in the region. Even while the so called peace talks between Afghanistan government and the Taliban are underway, the recent spate in suicide and car bomb attacks in Kabul and elsewhere in Afghanistan have led to the death of over a hundred innocent civilians and police men besides injuring hundreds more. These non-state actors and terrorist groups like ISIS have assumed such military power that they have captured several areas in Iraq, Syria and massacred indigenous minorities of Shias, Yazdis, Christians forcing them out of their habitat. Earlier in 1990, the terrorist groups killed, terrorized and forced out about half a million indigenous minority of Kashmiri Pandits from their ancient habitat in Kashmir. This minority has been languishing in exile in various parts of

India for over 25 years now, with their properties-business establishments and other assets back home having been usurped and occupied. According to the data made available by South Asia Terrorism Portal (www.satp.org), during the past 25 years of terrorism in the Valley over 14,700 civilians including non-Muslim minorities, liberal and secular Muslim intellectuals, media persons, political activists and lately the Sarpanches duly elected by the people at the grassroots level, besides 6,170 security personnel have been targeted and killed by these terror groups in order to disrupt the legitimate civil and political authority and also to radicalize the traditional liberal and composite socio-cultural ethos of Jammu and Kashmir. The concept of Islamic Caliphate which is being projected by ISIS as its goal, was floated earlier in Kashmir in 1990 by the Islamist terrorist groups like Hizb-ul- Mujahideen, Al Badr, etc. They openly declared the goal of their separatist and militant movement as the establishment of Islamic Caliphate encompassing Pakistan, Kashmir, Afghanistan, Central Asian Republics and Xinjiang region of China.

It needs to be realized that role of the non-state actors is not confined merely to a relationship between it and a State from where it operates. It has moved beyond national boundaries and is posing grave threat to international peace and security, freedom of religion and belief of citizens, inter-religions harmony and stability of the State itself. So it is high time that the existing gaps in international law are plugged and any anomalies and loopholes are removed in order to provide a stringent legal framework to deal with the conflict situations created by non-state actors. The international community also needs to go deeper into the genesis and ideological basis of such terror movements motivated by religious frenzy. How come highly educated and technical professionals and other young Muslims from across the globe fall prey to the religious frenzy and brainwashing and join such terror groups. For instance one young Kashmiri Muslim boy hailing from an affluent and well settled business family in Kashmir and who was pursuing his MBA degree in Australia got trapped by ISIS propaganda. Last information about him was traced to Mosul in Iraq. Similarly, about a dozen well educated Indian Muslim boys from India are believed to have joined the ISIS operations in Iraq. Their families and old parents are wailing about the fate of their dear sons who did not inform them about their ISIS mission.

The international community cannot take refuge in the plea that the non state actors do not have a certain structure which can be dealt with to resolve the situation. Such non-state actors as armed groups, pirates and terrorists pose serious threat not only to the territory from which they operate but also to other states. So these non-state actors need to be viewed as threat not only to the concerned 'victim state' but to international peace and security. Another problem arises when the non-state actor operates from 'another' country against the 'victim state'. This should be construed as a threat originating from an official action of 'another' state and should be dealt with through adequate counter measures including use of force."

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A/HRC/30/NGO/14

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Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 4
Human rights situations that require the Council's attention

Written statement* submitted by the International Career Support Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[27 August 2015]

* This written statement is issued, unedited, in the language(s) received from the submitting non-governmental organization(s).

GE.15-14825(E)

Please recycle

Dear Chairman of the Human Rights Committee,

Our living environment achieved high cultural development in the 21st century. On the other hand, many different kinds of conflicts are breaking out throughout the word. In such regions where conflicts prevail, the weak such as women and children not only cannot receive adequate education but also cannot get enough food to eat. They are the first casualties of any conflict. This is a sad reality.

Also, the gap of living conditions between rich nations and poor nations as well as between rich people and poor people is rapidly widening.

I am deeply thankful to the work of your committee to make every effort with profound compassion to promote the human rights of the weak, who suffer from this unreasonably harsh reality.

Despite high respect for your work, I have some concerns regarding items 37 & 38 of the Concluding Observations of 2009 by CEDAW. In 37, it states that the Committee "regrets the State party's failure to find a lasting solution for the situation of comfort women victimized during the Second World War." In 38, the Committee recommended that Japan "find a lasting solution of comfort women which would include the compensation of victims, the prosecution of perpetrators and the education of the public about these crimes."

I realized that the Committee assumes the biased view on comfort women being "forcefully recruited sex-slaves by the Japanese military" as wrongfully concluded in the Coomaraswamy Report and McDougall Report. Investigations by the Japanese government, private organizations, Japanese scholars, Korean historians, and journalists both in Japan and Korea proved that there was no evidence to indicate that comfort women were forcefully recruited and were sex-slaves. Japanese comfort stations during the war were lawful prostitute facilities and such facilities existed not only in the Japanese military but also in military facilities of many different countries throughout the world. It was academically proved that the issue of comfort women is a lie intentionally fabricated to degrade Japan.

We sincerely wish that the Committee acts to verify the facts of comfort women issue justly and fairly and reinvestigate the issue based on the facts. We hereby assure you of our full cooperation and assistance toward your investigation.

United Nations

A/HRC/30/NGO/15

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Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Written statement* submitted by the Center for Global Nonkilling, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[20 August 2015]

* This written statement is issued, unedited, in the language(s) received from the submitting non-governmental organization(s).

GE.15-14827(E)

Please recycle

Vasa Statement on Education for Killing-Free Societies

On March 24-25, 2015, sixty participants from twenty countries gathered in Vasa, Finland, for an exploratory conference focusing on the role and potential of education in bringing about a killing-free world, including scholars, practitioners and students in the fields such as education, anthropology, psychology, political science and philosophy to promote a creative exchange of ideas.

The conference was convened by Åbo Akademi University's Program in Peace, Mediation and Conflict Research and the Center for Global Nonkilling. This statement contains a set of recommendations drafted by the graduate students of the Program's course on Nonkilling Studies incorporating notes from the conference and participant's feedback. References providing additional information for each item can be found in the appendix.

1. Need to refocus child-rearing practices in ages up to six with an understanding of its importance for bringing up healthy nonviolent individuals because of vast immaturity at birth and biosocial co-construction of brain functions postnatally (see evidence on importance of prolonged breast-feeding, cuddling, extensive alloparenting, appropriate social models, extensive play in natural world, etc.). This requires providing support for parents prenatally and postnatally in ways that will allow them to be maximally responsive to their children. Similar appropriate educational practices should be provided throughout childhood and into adolescence.
2. Small schools embedded within small communities with an active teachers-families collaboration is the most appropriate educational environment for building killing-free communities. Where applicable, diversity in school and community (e.g., ethnic, sexual, linguistic, ...) should not be seen as a problem but as a resource and opportunity for cooperative learning finding ways to reduce prejudice/bias/stereotyping/discrimination and to increase our responsibility toward the well-being of all community members.
3. Teacher education and training programs need to consider nonkilling/nonviolence education as an integral component of teacher training. This can be achieved by providing future teachers training in: social emotional learning; counseling skills and dialogue (including active listening, reflection, effective questioning skills); and conflict prevention strategies and positive ways of resolving conflict. The integration of subject matter and moral and democratic issues (the so-called double assignment) should become an integral part of teacher education and teaching practice, approaching content matter holistically, with nonkilling constituting a natural, inherent component.
4. There is a need to shift from education and play that foster competition and individualistc behaviors to approaches that are oriented toward cooperative and experiential learning that enable social-emotional competencies and active critical thinking.
5. In working with children and youth, adults need to move away from models that focus solely on extrinsic motivation (e.g., use of punishment and/or rewards that are mainly intended to reinforce obedience and conformance) to models that are founded in our basic human needs for belonging, autonomy, participation, creativity, recognition and competence. Such models require a shift toward an ethic of care, compassion and kindness and the use of restorative practices/restitution and peaceful problem transformation, in which individuals have an active role in constructing their own meaning from experience taking a lifespan perspective, encouraging adults to take care of their own social, emotional, and moral capacities. Also, the value of negative moral knowledge (learning from own and others' moral mistakes) needs to be stressed as it is a powerful source of moral learning and constitutes a basis for reconciliation, restitution, and forgiveness.
6. There is a need to minimize violent social models, especially in the media and entertainment, countering them with the inclusion of nonviolence and conflict prevention/management as overarching social competences.
7. There is a need to include nonhumans in the nonkilling circle of concern. This requires adopting a humbler view of humanity, as one of many earth creatures. When humans feel superior it fuels mistreatment not only of

humans but of all nonhumans (animals, plants, mountains, rivers, etc). Children's lives and education should take place within natural world settings as much as possible, drawing their respectful attention to the ecological landscape around them.

8. Although the above-mentioned educational and teacher-training goals are currently at reach in many settings, for their global implementation a shift of resources from military and security spending to life-sustaining activities, including education, health-care and agriculture, must be considered.

Appendix: http://www.nonkilling.org/pdf/vasastatement.pdf

United Nations A/HRC/30/NGO/16

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Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 9
Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance, follow-up and implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

Written statement* submitted by the Prahar, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[27 August 2015]

* This written statement is issued, unedited, in the language(s) received from the submitting non-governmental organization(s).

GE.15-14844(E)

Please recycle

In quest of transitional Justice to the much abused Indo-Chinese population

Human societies are deeply affected by wars. War brings untold miseries as well as political and economic instability into the society. Human existence and lives come under threat. It is the greatest upheaval that can transpire human beings. On 1962, India-China war was evoked. One marginalized community has been badly and mostly suffered from this war. This community is the ***Chinese Assamese community***. In 1838 British discovered tea and established tea gardens in Assam. China was the first country of the world who cultivated tea plants scientifically. Because of lake of adequate experienced man force in Assam Britishers imported Chinese origin people from China. Several difficulties could arise while they tried to involve with circumstances of Assam. But they fiddled with themselves to the new environment. Very soon they overcome all social and language barriers. By the time they married to different local communities and settled down in Assam. They were by soul converted from Chinese to Assamese. But in 1962, thunderstorm broke above this particular community. During the war between India and China, the people of this community were branded as '***enemy***' and suffered from the term of '***xenophobia***'. Dreadful trials and troubles as well as mortifications that the thousand of Indian Chinese suffered during the Chinese aggression. Thousands of Indians of Chinese origin arrested and sent to a prison camp at Deoli in Rajasthan, where they were kept in terrible conditions for years without trials. In Assam, the situation was very critical because most of deportees were from Makum area of Tinsukia district. The people who were labelled as '**conspirators**' and deported forcefully, the identity of such Chinese Indian being facial cut rather than being based on their originality. Thus on the pretext of being Chinese origin , many non-Chinese Indians also were deported to Deoli, in Rajasthan via trains in jeopardised condition with other victim Chinese people. People of all stages were interned such as children, older persons and even pregnant women too. Many of the internees were vigorously deported or coerced to leave India. Those who deported to China were separated from their dearest and nearest one. It was a horrible situation because these people were rooted for two to three generations. Nearly all internees' properties were either sold off by Government through or being looted. After release, they have to face restrictions in their freedom and they couldn't travel freely until the mid 1990's. Among those victims who are alive, are living with a fresh scar. Traumatized and depressed, they started rebuilding their lives, and while some have managed to leap back, many others pine away in poverty and neglected. These Chinese Assamese community people became silent as they had lost everything in their lives and their tears became dry, but the scratches in their soul still remain unsullied. They are hurt but don't blame anyone. This community became isolated. Prominent litterateur of India Dr. Reeta Chowdhury in her book 'MAKAM' described the tears, wipes and untold difficulties of this silent, faded and depressed community.

India joined other freedom-loving countries like U.S.A and Canada by stripping their own citizens of their rights and property by declaring them 'conspirators and enemies' simply because of their ethnic origin. It was Japanese and Italians in the 1940s in North America. In 1962, it was the Chinese in India. Whatever the origin of people they are, human being first and have all the rights to be treated likewise. We appeal to both Governments of both Nations viz. India and China to take some official actions for this vulnerable community such as structuring of memorials of those

people who died during the trial, identification of bodies and issue of death certificates and compensation to the descendants.

Through this statement we would like to bring to light of those human rights violation victims who are hiding for long in the shadow of darkness. We don't have such definition of human rights which could touch the pain of these divided souls. We appeal to both governments of India and China to make such policies that create a consequential environment of communication for this vulnerable group so that they can again attach to their departed dearest and nearest ones. Therefore we request the International community to ask for the Government of India and China to make an adequate step so this Chinese Assamese community can live a meaningful and respected life.

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Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Written statement* submitted by the Auspice Stella, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[23 August 2015]

* This written statement is issued, unedited, in the language(s) received from the submitting non-governmental organization(s).

GE.15-14848(E)

Please recycle

The inalienable rights of colonized peoples resident within settler colony states and the responsibility of the United Nations for establishing an 'Internal Decolonization Committee'

Your text p Thank you Mr President,

I would like to address the issue of the Inalienable Rights of Colonized Peoples and the responsibility of the United Nations for forming an 'Internal Decolonization Committee'.

Today, in the United Nations, there is a lack of clarity between Minority Rights and Indigenous Rights. However, unfortunately, there is a 3rd group's rights which have been forgotten within the United Nations today.

These are 'the inalienable rights of colonized peoples' which were recognized by 'General Assembly Resolution 1514'. Colonized Peoples Rights are distinctly different from 'Minority Rights' and 'Indigenous Rights' as described in 'General Assembly Resolution 1514'.

The United Nations recognize colony States in:

'Article 1 of the Indigenous and Tribal Populations Convention, 1957 (No. 107) of the International Labour Organisation (ILO 107)';

'Article 1 of the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169 of the International Labour Organization (ILO 169)';

'The Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted in 1993';

'The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples 2007';

The United Nations admits the existence of Colony countries that still exist today, and which are not subject to 'external decolonization'.

'Colonized peoples' living in the 'colony countries without metropolitan areas', have inalienable rights to complete freedom, the exercise of their sovereignty and the integrity of their national territory as documented in 'General Assembly Resolution 1514' and are subject to the territorial integrity of the colony countries that they reside within.

In the Preamble of the 'Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, General Assembly Resolution 1514', it is written that:

"Convinced that all peoples have the inalienable right to complete freedom, the exercise of their sovereignty and the integrity of their national territory."

"Solemnly proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations."

'Resolution 1514, recognizes colonialism in all its manifestations and all colony original peoples inalienable rights to complete freedom and proclaims the necessity to bring an unconditional end to colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.'

To end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations is as an obligation of *erga omnes* and *jus cogens* character, therefore, the United Nations should form a 'Special Internal Decolonization Committee' in order to end colonialism in

all its forms and manifestations similar to the 'Special Committee on Decolonization' formed by the 'General Assembly Resolution 1654.'

Thank you very much Mr President

Mr Mehmet Sukru Guzel

Representative of the Auspice Stella – Mapuche Human Rights Committee in Geneva, Switzerland.

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Human Rights Council
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Agenda item 4
Human rights situations that require the Council's attention

Written statement* submitted by the Europe Third World Centre, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[24 August 2015]

* This written statement is issued, unedited, in the language(s) received from the submitting non-governmental organization(s).

GE.15-14849(E)

Please recycle

Debt and austerity measures imposed on Greece violate the human rights of the Greek people and international law*

Since May 2010, Greece has been in structural adjustment.[1] To obtain loans from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), 14 member States of the eurozone "represented" by the European Commission, and the European Financial Stability Facility (now the European Stability Mechanism), Greece must implement the numerous austerity measures and mass privatisations listed in the memoranda concluded with its creditors in the "Troika" - now renamed "the Institutions" - comprising the European Central Bank, the IMF and the European Commission. The effect of these policies has been dramatic: in less than five years, the country has lost 25% of its GDP, the unemployment rate has tripled to 27% (60% among young people), millions of citizens have been plunged into poverty and public debt has risen, from 120% of GDP to 177% in June 2015. All this despite the fact that the IMF had stated in a confidential document dated March 2010 - i.e., before the first memorandum - that austerity policies would inevitably spell economic and social disaster and cause an explosion of debt.[2]

Despite this predictable setback and the overwhelming victory of the "No" camp in the 5 July 2015 referendum, on 13 July the creditors forced on the Greek Prime Minister a one-sided agreement that prolongs the austerity measures and violates the sovereignty of the Greek State. The creditors' chief means of exerting pressure has not changed: the Greek Government must submit to their diktat if it is to obtain the necessary funding to repay previous debts.

Anticipating the debt blackmail, the President of the Greek Parliament, Zoe Kostantopoulou, set up the Truth Committee on Public Debt on 4 April 2015. Made up of 30 Greek and international experts, including Cephas Lumina, a former United Nations expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights, and coordinated by Dr. Eric Toussaint, spokesman for the CADTM network, the Committee was mandated to analyse the whole history of Greek indebtedness and to identify what part or proportion of the debt can be defined as illegitimate, illegal, odious, or unsustainable. The Committee submitted its preliminary report on 18 June 2015. Its conclusions are clear: the debt claimed from Greece in 2015 is totally unsustainable and much of it is illegal, illegitimate and odious.[3]

To keep this short, we will confine ourselves here to the debts contracted since 2010 under the memoranda imposed by the Troika. They account for 85% of Greece's total debt and arise from the so-called "bailout loan" of 2010 and 2012, whose real purpose was to bail out two dozen Greek and foreign banks (notably French, German and Dutch) which had speculated on Greek debt. The Committee report shows that over 80% of the €240 billion lent to Greece under the two memoranda of 2010 and 2012 never even got to Greece but were shared out as direct repayments to these few big private banks. Thus these illegitimate and odious loans shielded the banks from the fallout from the bursting of the private credit bubble that they had themselves created (see chapters 1 and 2 of the report).

The loans from the Troika are also illegal, because they are conditional on specific austerity measures (the memoranda) that directly violate Greek, European and international law. Chapter 6 of the report establishes a direct link between the creditors' demands and multiple violations of human rights. These violations are not collateral damage from recommendations of a general nature. As shown in the report, they are a predictable outcome, and one in some cases deliberately sought by the creditors with the connivance of the Greek authorities, thereby making the debt illegal, illegitimate and odious. In evidence of this, the report lists the basic human rights (rights to work, health, education, housing, social security, self-determination and justice, as well as the rights to freedom of expression and protection from discrimination) that have been directly violated by the specific measures contained in the memoranda, and explains, for each of these areas, the impact of the measures and the various national, European and international instruments violated.

* This statement was prepared in collaboration with the Committee for the Abolition of Third World Debt (CADTM)

Two of the instruments violated are the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and the Charter of the United Nations. All the creditor States are parties to the ICESCR and the Charter. Chapter 7 of the report recalls that the obligations under the ICESCR are binding on every State outside the national territory, as confirmed by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.[4] All States must also prevent any non-State actor whose conduct the State is in a position to influence from impairing the enjoyment of such rights. This is relevant, in particular for the eurozone member States as lenders through the Institutions. As for the IMF, as an international organisation it is bound by any obligations incumbent on it under general rules of international law, under its constitution or under international agreements to which it is party.[5] The IMF is required to refrain from steps that would undermine the possibility of a borrowing State complying with its own national and international human rights obligations,[6] as stated in the United Nations Guiding principles on foreign debt and human rights: "International financial organizations and private corporations have an obligation to respect international human rights. This implies a duty to refrain from formulating, adopting, funding and implementing policies and programmes which directly or indirectly contravene the enjoyment of human rights."[7] In addition, the IMF, as a specialised agency of the United Nations, is bound by the general aims and principles of the United Nations Charter, including respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.[8]

Given the multiple human rights violations identified in this audit, the Human Rights Council should urge Greece and its creditor States and institutions to take the following steps:

(a) Halt the austerity measures in order to comply with their own international commitments such as the ICESCR and the Charter of the United Nations.

(b) Immediately suspend payment of Greece's debt, which is clearly unsustainable, in order to give priority to respect for human rights. Greece is now unable to repay its debt without seriously compromising its ability to fulfil its basic human rights obligations. Human rights, we wish to recall, prevail over other State obligations such as obligations to creditors, under Article 103 of the Charter of the United Nations. In this respect, Greece could legally use the argument of necessity as recommended in chapter 9 of the report of the Audit Commission. According to article 25 of the draft articles on Responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts, adopted by the International Law Commission of the United Nations,[9] the term "necessity" is used to denote those exceptional cases where the only way a State can safeguard an essential interest threatened by a grave and imminent peril is, for the time being, not to perform some other international obligation of lesser weight or urgency. Given the economic, social and humanitarian crisis in Greece, the conditions for invoking the state of necessity are met.

(c) Unconditionally cancel illegal, illegitimate and odious debt, as identified in the report. Greece could legally take a unilateral act of repudiation. Such a decision is justified by peremptory considerations of justice and equity, but is also founded on sovereignty and self-determination. This is the case where there is an absence of good faith, based on article 26 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, which provides that treaties are binding on the parties and must be performed in good faith. The bad faith of the creditors consisted in rendering Greece financially subservient and imposing measures affecting the fundamental rights of the Greek people, in violation of national, European and international law. Bad faith was also evident in the ultimate goal of the creditors, which was not to help the Greek people but rather, among other things, to transform private debt into public debt and thus save the big private banks. Moreover, the pressure placed on the Greek authorities since 2010 is a form of coercion: when a State is forcibly made to violate its human rights obligations in order to obtain loans, and especially when compelled to surrender great swaths of its legislative and socio-economic sovereignty, it is considered to have given consent under coercion. Such coercion is itself a ground for invalidity, under article 52 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. Coercion has also taken the form of the imposition of stringent and illegal conditionalities, together with interference in the democratic process in Greece (e.g., by repeated threats of exclusion from the eurozone). This type of economic coercion can also be characterised as unlawful intervention in the internal affairs of a State, which, although it does not vitiate consent, may nevertheless be grounds for denunciation of a treaty or an obligation under that treaty (such as payment of debts), under article 56, paragraph 1 (b), of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.

Lastly, the fact that creditors have committed internationally wrongful acts, imposing on the Greek Government several measures that violate fundamental rights, justifies Greece taking counter-measures on the basis of customary international law and articles 49 ff of the draft articles on Responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts. As discussed in chapter 9 of the report, when a country becomes the target of actions that are known to harm its economy (especially to the benefit of its lenders) and the livelihood of its people, it may resort to lawful countermeasures. Greece is therefore entitled to pertinent countermeasures, notably by repudiating debts to the Troika.

The Human Rights Council could also ask the International Court of Justice (ICJ) to give an opinion on the compatibility of agreements concluded between Greece and its creditors with public international law.

1 So-called structural adjustment programs, imposed by the IMF and World Bank on indebted developing countries for more than 40 years - but also on countries in the North in recent years - regardless of their social and economic conditions, consist in "devaluation of the local currency, reduction of government expenditures for public services, elimination of price controls, limits on earnings, reduction of trade regulations and currency controls, privatizations, domestic credit restrictions, reduction of the role of the state in the economy, expansion of the export sector and decrease of imports." *Debt and human rights*, Melik Özden, CETIM, Geneva, December 2007.

2 Criminal case file forwarded to the Greek Parliament by the prosecutor for economic crimes (September-November 2012), regarding the statements of the former representative of Greece to the IMF, P. Roumeliotis: IMF Strictly confidential office memorandum: "Board meeting on Greece's request for a Stand-By Arrangement (SBA)" - May 9, 2010 (http://gesd.free.fr/imfinter2010.pdf)

3 The full report is available at http://cadtm.org/IMG/pdf/Report.pdf

4 See, for example, general comments Nos. 11 and 15 of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, on the right to food and the right to water respectively.

5 ICJ, *Interpretation of the agreement of 25 March 1951 between the WHO and Egypt*, advisory opinion of 20 December 1980, ICJ Reports 1980, § 37, pp. 89-90.

6 Sands, P. and Klein, P. (2001), *Bowett's Law of International Institutions* (5th edition, Sweet & Maxwell), p. 459.

7 Adopted by the Human Rights Council in July 2012, A/HRC/20/23, § 9.

8 Charter of the United Nations, Articles 57 and 63.

9 See Yearbook of the International Law Commission, 2001, Vol. II (2), and corrigendum.

United Nations

A/HRC/30/NGO/19

General Assembly

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Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 4
Human rights situations that require the Council's attention

Written statement* submitted by the Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[24 August 2015]

* This written statement is issued, unedited, in the language(s) received from the submitting non-governmental organization(s).

GE.15-14851(E)

Please recycle

Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights, including right to development

Human Rights Situation of Tibetans under China – Worse than Ever

On 8 June 2015, Beijing released a White paper titled 'Progress in China's Human Rights in 2014'. The white paper comes as a surprise or rather shock to human rights defenders across the globe with China's portrayal of existence of human rights and its so-called 'progress in human rights in its ethnic minority areas, especially those where Tibetans live.' China's blatant and flagrant violation of human rights in the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) and adjacent areas where Tibetans live is documented in various national and international reports. Despite various international pressures, China continues to breach all its obligations under various international human rights covenants to which it is a member state.

Tibetans' petition, street protest, peaceful assembly and demonstrations against the denial of their fundamental rights bring more arrests, torture and sentencing in Tibet. Consequently, Tibetans of all ages and walks of life across Tibet have resorted to a tragic act of self-immolations as a means to resist and protest Beijing's repression in Tibet.

Rising Number of Self-immolation Protests in Tibet

Since 2009, 141 Tibetans have self-immolated in Tibet. 122 of them have died on the spot or shortly thereafter. The whereabouts and condition of the surviving self-immolators remain unknown. All the self-immolators have unanimously called for ' freedom in Tibet' and 'return of their spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama.' However, instead of addressing the underlying grievances of Tibetans, Chinese authorities have responded to these tragic self-immolation protests with more repressive policies and dismissing the self-immolation as an "act of terrorism" instigated by so called the "Dalai Clique."

According to the U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom (USCIRF), the self-immolation protests in the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) and adjacent areas where Tibetans live are directly related to China's effort to control religious practice and culture of Tibetans.

China's prosecutions of Tibetan self-immolation protests, which China thinks is a preventive measures to stop such protests, is actually compelling Tibetans to stage more of such protests. The last testimony[1] of Sonam Topgyal, 26, from Kyegudo, Yulshul Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture who self-immolated on 09 July 2015, said that the Chinese government implemented suppressive and repressive policies, demeaning religion, tradition and culture. When people voiced their truth and grievances to the superiors, instead of attending to them, they were met with further suppression and arrests.

Collective Punishment

Labelling self-immolation as an "act of terrorism" incited by the "Dalai Clique" the Chinese authorities have issued guidelines aimed at punishing family members and the relatives of the Tibetan self-immolators. The guidelines bar family members of self-immolators from travelling, applying for loans and licences, employment opportunities and governmental aid. In April 2013 the authorities in Dzoge, Nagaba Autonomous Prefecture, issued new rules extending criminal penalties to family members, fellow villagers, and monasteries of self-immolators. One of the clauses of the rule requires villages and monasteries to deposit Yuan 16,000 - 500,000 (USD 2499 - 78107) as deposit to ensure that no self-immolations occur and in case it does, the deposit is forfeited and a new deposit is required.
Till date there are more than 53 known cases of Tibetans who have been sentenced to varying prison terms from 1 to 15 years under the alleged link with self-immolation protests.

Enforced Disappearance, Detention and Harsh Sentencing of Tibetan Religious Leaders

The Chinese government has intensified its effort to discredit religious leaders. Enforced disappearance, harsh treatment and detention of religious leaders are widespread in the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) and adjacent areas where Tibetans live. The 11th Panchen Lama, Gedhun Choekyi Nyima has been missing since May 1995. Just three days after

[1] Sonam Tobgyal Died in Self-Immolation, http://tibet.net/2015/07/sonam-tobgyal-died-in-self-immolation-updated/

His Holiness the Dalai Lama named six-year-old Gedhun Choekyi Nyima as the 11th Panchen Lama, the child and his family disappeared and none of them have been seen since then. Even after 20 years, no significance progress has been made in this case. The Chinese authorities have continuously refused to reveal any information about him or his family' whereabouts. The clichéd statement "he and his family are doing well" is the routine response.

Demise of Tulku Tenzin Delek Rinpoche in Chinese Prison

On July 12, 2015, Tenzin Delek Rinpoche, 65, a highly respected Tibetan Spiritual teacher and one of the most prominent Tibetan political prisoners passed away under suspicious circumstances in prison. He was a philanthropist, known for his social works such as establishing schools, clinics, orphanages, and old-age homes in Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan Province (eastern Tibet).

Given his leading role in public welfare and efforts in preserving Tibetan Buddhism, the Chinese authorities viewed him as a threat to the "social stability". Along with Lobsang Dhondup, his attendant, he was charged with masterminding a bomb blast in Chengdu, capital of Sichuan Province and sentenced to death. Lobsang was executed on 26 January 2003 and Rinpoche's sentence was commuted to life imprisonment on 24 January 2005 following international protest.

After his death the performance of final ritual according to traditional Tibetan Buddhism was denied. His body was cremated in prison against the wishes of his family and disciples and later his ashes were snatched from his family.

In conclusion, we call upon the members of the United Nations Human Rights Council to urge China to:

- To end all its repressive policies and practices in the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) and adjacent areas where Tibetans live.
- To stop collective punishment on the villagers and family members of the self-immolators,
- To provide verifiable and genuine information on the whereabouts and well-being of Gedhun Choekyi Nyima and his family,
- To allow independent international investigation into the circumstances surrounding the sudden and suspicious death of Tenzin Delek Rinpoche,
- To implement all the recommendations made by the UN mandate holders and treaty bodies on all issues pertaining to the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) and adjacent areas where Tibetans live.

United Nations A/HRC/30/NGO/20

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Human Rights Council
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Agenda item 7
Human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories

Written statement* submitted by the Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[25 August 2015]

* This written statement is issued, unedited, in the language(s) received from the submitting non-governmental organization(s).

GE.15-14863(E)

Please recycle

Israeli Force Feeding Bill

Palestinian prisoners and detainees go on hunger strikes to protest Israeli administrative detention, solitary confinement, torture, denial of family visits, inadequate medical treatment and other inadequate inhumane custodial conditions.

Force-feeding medical definition:
Supplying a nutritional substance (liquid) by nosa- gastric tube, passed through the nose, into the stomach of the patient who refuses feeding, and doing that by force.
* There are three ways of force feeding:
Thoroughness or oral feeding tube into the stomach, intravenously, or via acute into the abdominal wall to the stomach.

Measure definition:
Force feeding is an invasive cruel procedure, during which the hunger striker is tied to achair, or forcibly restrained, his head held in place, as nasal tube is forcibly inserted.

Force feeding bill is an Israeli bill initiated in response of 2012 Palestinian prisoners hunger strike, and passed first reading in the previous Knesset , waiting it's second and third reading to become an official low .
The bill authorizes the district court to instruct force feeding and forced medical care, without the consent of hunger striker, and even if he refuses, it also allows confidential evidence that therefore not available to the detainee and his attorney , thus jeopardizing their defense, moreover the hearings can be held behind closed doors, ensuring immunityto any one carrying out or participating in force feeding .

Force feeding bill as public opinion deception:
Israeli occupation attempted to decept the international public opinion , the Israeli and international rights groups, and medical association, trying to promote force feeding bill as a way to save lives of hunger striking Palestinian prisoners, showing a humanistic motivation and covering security and political motivations .

Political and security motivations of the bill:
*A death of hunger striking prisoner or detainee may trigger a wave of protests against the occupation and streets violence and that is to be avoided.
*Force feeding can break the spirit and the political will of the Palestinian prisoners, and protect the political and security level from being defeated, and surrender to the strikers demands.
* It can stop converting the striking prisoner to a symbol or martyr .
*Minister of public security GilaadErdan one of the most proponent of the bill, explain the real political and security motivations of force feeding bill:" security prisoners are interested in turning hunger striking to a new type of suicide terrorist attack, through witch they will threaten the state of Israel , we will not allow any one to threaten us, and we will not allow prisoners to die in our prisons", meanwhileDrEldman chairman of Israelimedical association "IMA" argued MrGilaad :" the point Is they don't want to die!!
the prisoners are protesting!!not committing suicide attack!!!!!.
So its not the matter of saving lives as claimed .
*Israeli news paper Haaretz support this point of view, and reported that "the target of force feeding is not saving lives as security and political levels claimed but to break the spirit and the political will of these strikers".

Israeli medical community against the bill:
The Israeli medical community is united against the bill , and considers it useless, dangerous, and agrave violation of medical ethics defining it as" torture".
*The Israeli Medical Association "IMA " ,the Israeli Association of nurses and The National Bioethics Council are against force feeding bill for following reasons:
1-it's useless and makes no sense!
Dr Eldman chairman of 'IMA' declared that "we have massed much experience in treating security prisoners and hunger striker, and we didn't have to use such drastic measures!!, and violate ethical rules".
2- Edelman stressed that this type of nutrition doesn't always restore body balance immediately, or even in short term ,prisoner who is close to death is liable to die even if we start feeding him.this is why the bill is not realistic, and will not solve the problem"

3- Force feeding is defined as "torture":
"IMA"chairmanDrEldman stressed that force feeding is a terrible torture, added that all methods of the procedure are very difficult to impose on patients who resist ,and in all cases patients have to be restrained so not to be injured , we know how much force we need to do so, it's firmly forbidden to do this to aware patient against his will, this is torture".
*4- It's encouraging physicians to commit a crime of torture for alleged security reasons, since it grants immunity to any person or medical institution for their participation in force feeding"
"paragraph19xvII " as noted by israeli Physician For Human Rights"PHR
this is why the "IMA" calls on Israeli doctors to ignor the bill if it passes.DrEdlman declared "the clear massage we want to pass is that force feeding means torture,and it's firmly prohibited ,and doctors could be prosecuted abroad for such apractice and the association wouldn't" be able to defend force feeding doctors they will face international criminal charges".
5-It is harmful and may hasten death
This is why opposition the bill is gaining momentum.
And more than 1,000 medical and nursing professional have signed a petition initiated byPhysician For Human Rights Israel " BHR" objecting to the low.

*Force feeding dangering strikers lives neither to save it and is medically harmful
All mentioned methods of force feeding are invasive, and carry immediate risk of mechanical damage to surrounding tissues: the nasal tissue.throght,oesophagus,lungs, tissues inproximity to veins, different layers of the abdominal wall. This damage causes pain and bleeding, and can lead to infection, the chances of complications increase when force feeding is repeated many times ,and evidently feeding must be repeated every few hours ,complications could be deadly ,due to choking or infection .
Physical resistance by the patient would further increase the risk of the afore mentioned complications and in many cases of death the cause was delivering feed in to lungs as happened to the Palestinian prisoners Ali al jaafary and Rasemhalawimertyrized in 1980 after aforce feeding attempt by the Israeli jails authority .
Its important to state that no prisoner died as the result of hunger strike, but four prisoners at least died after being force fed ,most likely due to medical complications following this invasive procedure.

*force feeding bill is a graveviolation to multi international covenants , human rights principles, and medical ethics standards:
*1-it violets the UN convention against torture "UNCAT", the convention defines torture as:" any act by witch sever pain or suffering ,whether physical or mental is intentionally inflicted on aperson".
2-It is a violation of human rights conventionsand international humanitarian law, that stated "Force feeding or threat of force feeding or other types of physical physichologicalcoercion against individuals who have opted for the extreme recourse of hunger strike, may constitute a cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or even torture in violation of International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights "ICCPR" ,and article 1 of the convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment "CAT".
3- Violation of World Medical Association"WMA" declaration of Malta that states followings:
*Forcible feeding is never ethically acceptable even if intended to benefit.
*feeding accompanied by threats ,coercion ,force, or use of physical restraints is a form of inhuman a degrading treatment, equally unacceptable is the force feeding of some detainees in order to intimidate or coerce other hunger striker to stop fasting .
*" It's ethical to allow a determined hunger striker to die in dignity, rather than submit that person to repeated interventions against his or her will".
*"If no discussion with the individual is possible, and no advance instructions exist , physicians have to act in what they judge to be the person best interests , this means considering the hunger striker previously expressed wishes their personal ,cultural values as well as their physical health
* In th absence of any evidence of hunger striker former wishes physician should decide whether or not to provide feeding with out interference from third parties", that means the district court must not interfere at all
4- Violation of the 1975 declaration of Tokyo witch prohibits doctors rom participating in torture and explicitly states that hunger striker shall not be forcibly fed nourish : "when a prisoner refuses nourishment and is considered by the physicians capable of forming an unimpaired and rationa judgment concerning the consequences of such voluntary refusal of nourishment he or she shall not be fed artificially".
* Human rights watch considers force feeding as agrave violation of ethical, professional and medical standerd.

*the international committee of red cross"ICRC" expressed it's opposition to force feeding warned the Israeli doctors maybeprosecuted and face international trial if participating in such procedur

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Human Rights Council
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Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Written statement* submitted by the Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[1 September 2015]

* This written statement is issued, unedited, in the language(s) received from the submitting non-governmental organization(s).

GE.15-14866(E)

Please recycle

Are UN resolutions violating Human Rights?

According to UN documents on Unilateral Coercive Measures (UCM), the whole theory behind economic sanctions appears to be inaccurate, because pressure on civilians does not translate into political changes in the governments. In addition, according to the same documents:

- Sanctions should not "target civilians who are not involved with the threat to peace or international security".
- Sanctions should not interfere with the free flow of humanitarian goods … nor essential medical provisions or educational materials of any kind. [1]

It must be said with deepest regret that in the case of economic sanctions imposed on Iran, none of the criteria stated in UN documents about sanctions were observed. Instead, the sanctions targeted the most vulnerable people in the society: All patients' access to medicine and medical equipment were seriously limited as the result. Patients with chronic disease whose lives rely on receiving medicine are the ones to suffer the most from the sanctions which have seriously affected "deliveries of medicine and raw materials for Iranian pharmaceutical companies".[2]

Apart from availability of medicine, the sanctions weaken medical infrastructure, straining the ability of the health system to provide services and to respond to medical emergencies. Sanctions can be considered as a silent method of killing people, especially for those who are tolerating chronic diseases or emergency situations.

Medicines which are particularly affected by the sanctions include chronic disease medicines such as leukemia and thalassemia as well as vaccines to treat and protect infants, antibiotics and supplies for diagnostic equipment.

Although medical items and humanitarian goods such as food, are exempted from sanctions imposed on Iran, but the sanctions' effects, for example on financial transactions, cause medicine and food shortages that have a negative impact on hospitals, medical-research centers and the whole society.

The sanctions are proved to lead to humanitarian disasters, jeopardizing the lives of patients while failing to meet their own objectives. The bitter reality is that they are taking the toll on the patients while violating all human rights specially the fundamental rights of ordinary civilians. Sanctions aggravate imbalances in income distribution, hamper the process of development, weaken the civil society organizations, ban foreign financial humanitarian aids, generate unethical businesses, affect the most vulnerable people including the poor and the sick, and in the long run ruin the infrastructures of societies.

All these sufferings occur in spite of the fact that human rights are guaranteed in Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other human rights covenants including International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

It is paradoxical that on the one hand, sanctions are imposed on counties for decades, making the innocent civilians to suffer the adverse consequences and on the other hand UN documents ban the sanctions from having adverse effects on "civilians" and "humanitarian goods."

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1. http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Events/WCM/MarcBossuyt_WorkshopUnilateralCoerciveSeminar.pdf
2. https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/middle_east/sanctions-take-toll-on-irans-sick/2012/09/04/ce07ee2c-f6b2-11e1-8253-3f495ae70650_story.html

Another even ridiculous contradiction is that, in Iran, despite the nuclear deal and the promises on removing the economic sanctions, there are still restrictions on patient's access to medicine which was supposed to exempt from the sanctions but in practice it is not.

Organization for Defending Victims of Violence (ODVV) considers sanctions as methods of legalizing systematic violation of human rights and urges the Human Rights Council to make every effort to protect the human rights of the Iranian civilians and remove "all" economic sanctions imposed on Iran.

United Nations A/HRC/30/NGO/22

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Human Rights Council
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Agenda item 6
Universal Periodic Review

Written statement* submitted by the Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[25 August 2015]

* This written statement is issued, unedited, in the language(s) received from the submitting non-governmental organization(s).

GE.15-14868(E)

Please recycle

The UPR mechanism

We share the common view that UPR mechanism is adding value to the HRC mandate in promotion of human rights however, attempts must be made to enhance the effectiveness of the process.

Fortunately the majority of UN member States are committed to the mechanism and a study conducted on the UPR process[1] has found that 48% of recommendations by Member States have triggered actions by Governments three years after the first review.

However, in order to enhance the effectiveness of the mechanism a number of points need to be observed:

During the reviews, universal coverage and equal treatment of all States and must be ensured and reviews should be conducted in an objective, transparent, non-selective, non-confrontational and non-politicized manner.

During the review process, principles of universality, equality and constructive cooperation should be observed, so that the process can present significant contributions to the human rights agenda of the countries. According to the principles of universality and equality, similar cases of human rights violations in different countries should receive equal attention. States should not be subjected to significant, and often politically motivated, scrutiny for their human right issues.

Politicization of human rights issues should be seriously avoided. It is important that this process, which provides the opportunity for interstate dialogue, is not used for politicized intentions. All stakeholders including the civil society organizations are encouraged to avoid politicization of the UPR mechanism.

While offering recommendations to the States attempts must be made to treat them non-selectively because, the mechanism has been defined to address the human rights situation of all Member States in a non-selective and constructive manner.

To further strengthen the UPR process, possible areas for capacity building should be identified in the State under review, but still mindful of each State's right to self-determination and consistent with the principles set forth under General Assembly resolution 60/251.

Another point that should be mentioned is that, apart from observing the principles of equality, in presenting recommendations, the quality of the given recommendations is also important.

According to the figures, by the end of the second cycle, over 50'000 recommendations will have been made at the UPR.[2] Some experts of the field consider the number too high, and there has been repeated calls to decrease the number of recommendations made by each Recommending State. But, limiting the number of recommendations could be detrimental to the UPR process for two reasons: Firstly, if fewer recommendations are made, important issues will be left aside. Only mainstream issues will be raised at the UPR. Secondly, having many similar on a given issue demonstrates how important that issue is and does not overload the State under Review.

The increase in the number of recommendations should not lead to a decrease in the number of quality recommendations. One of the existing problems of the UPR mechanism is the proportion of weak, unspecific recommendations offered to the States.

In order to support the UPR mechanism to reach its predetermined objectives, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence (ODVV) urges the UN member States and the civil society actors not to follow political intentions while making recommendations.

Also, ODVV calls on all States and the civil society to make an effort to improve the quality, specificity, practicality and measurability, of the recommendations they are offering to the State under review, so as to better guide the implementation process.

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[1] . http://www.upr-info.org/sites/default/files/general-document/pdf/2014_beyond_promises.pdf

[2] .
https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/28thSession/OralStatements/1_Joint%20statement_UPR%20Info_GD_43.pdf